Our Boston Correspondence Boston, March 7, 185 1. Senatorship-Discussion of the Slavery Question-A Modern Sans Culotte, or Fighting the Slavery Demon in his Shirt, as done by a valiant Suldier-Cealition Grumbling-New Hampshire

The two parties are marshalling their forces, ore paratory to a grand battle on Wednesday next, when it is hoped that some settlement of the question will be made. I say the two parties, for the hunker democrats are now substantially merged in the whig party, of which they are the voltigeurs, doing whig party, of which they are the voltigeurs, doing all, their fighting in advance of the main line, and waiting patiently for their "gelt." It is quite impose ble to pronhery what will se the result, and let what may happen, it will surprise no one here. The absence of two or three men may decide the

hole matter. There is likely to be some "fun alive" in the whole matter.

There is likely to be some "fun alive" in the Legislature soon. It seems that General Cushing proposes to introduce into the House some resolutions in support of the compromise measures, Fugitive Slave law and all. The effect of this would be to decrease the chances of the election of Mr. Samner, and to greatly aid the whigs, by breaking up the coalition. Some of the free soilers are preparing for the combat, and have lad in a large supply of the most destructive ammunition that the market affords. They say that General Cushing was once a most rabid abolitionist, and that they have in their possession letters written to him by such uncompromise men as Lewis Tappan, Joshua Leavita, J. G. Whittier, W. L. Garrison, William Jay, of your State, and other noted abolitionists of the mad-dog school; also letters from the General to these same worthles, as "chockfull" of abolitionism as he could cram them—all of which they shall publish if he attempts to break up the coalition by an untimely discussion of a matter with which the Legislature has no present concern. One of these letters was written under circumstances most absurdly amusing, not to say up the coalition by an untimely discussion of a matter with which the Legislature has no present concern. One of these letters was written under circumstances most absurally amusing, not to say amusingly absurd. When the General was up for Congress, many years ago, he was a sort of pet of the abolitionists, and stood high in their good graces. It was in these days the custom of the abolitionists to nominate any gentleman for office who would write them the most out and out antishavery letter, and it was a custom with politicians to bid fully high for their votes, without regard to the "compromises of the constitution." An abolition convention was held in the General's district, at which his nomination was warmly urged by Mr. Whittier, the well known abolition poet; but some other abolitionist preferred having it under the candidate's own hand, in black and white, that he was with them. After some discussion, it was agreed that the convention should adjourn over to the next day, and that, in the meantime, Mr. Whittier should procure a satisfactory letter from Mr. Cushing. The poet, accordingly, posted off to the residence of the politician, where he arrived rather late in the evening—so late, indeed, that he found him in bed. "Duty before decency" being Mr. Whittier's principle when employed in the cause of the slave, he hastened to the bed-room of his illustrious friend, informed him of the fix in which the convenion had placed itself, and requested a letter of the right stamp. Mr. Cushing is a ready writer, and always up to any emergency. He gailandy rose from his bed, and, sitting down in his night ciothes, wrote a letter of that kind which received for him the manimous support of the abolitionists. Now that is what may be ultra same caloitism, if not even primitive "animalism" itself.

The grumbling of the coalitionists about state

The grumbling of the coalitionists about state matters grows in depth and intensity. Two months have gone to glory, and not a solitary whigh has been turned out of his comfortable crib, where he has been growing fat and sleek enough to have satisfied Julius Casar's deas of what made a right sort of man. All the good things remain as they were. "And this is what they call State reform!" said a coalitionist to me the other day. Being a good Christian, I preached to him on the brauty of self-denial, the wickedness of grumbling and discontent; and the necessity of integrity and disinterestedness to the mere earthly vanities of offices and salaries. I regret to say, that all my sermonizing had no effect on his benighted mind. The grumbling of the coalition as about state

shat all my sermonizing had no effect on his benighted mind.

The New Hampshire election will take place on
Thesdey next. Mr. Atwood will take oil some of
the votes that were last year cast for the regular
democratic candidate. The whigs are every where
coalescing with the abolitionists; and if you have
the curiosity to look into the whig papers of this
city, you will find in the same column an article
denouncing democrats who vote for Mr. Sumaer,
and another in which New Hampshire whigs are
arged to vote for abolition candidates for Congress.
What is wrong in a Massachusetts democrat, becomes suddenly right when done by a New Hampshire wing.

comes soddenly right when done by a New Hauge shire whig.

Our effice holders are trembling for their places, it being said in high quarters that some splendid examples are to be made of Mr. Webster's slander-ers. Mr. Webster would have done well had he sent a stand of grape among them long ago. Fletcher Webster, the Secretary's son, will, it is said, in the event of a change, be made Collec-ter of Boston. The appointment would be popular.

Our New London Correspondence. New London, March 6, 1851. Free Soil Trouble among the Connections Demo

crats-Third Congressional District. The democratic convention to nominate a cand

date for this district, was held in Norwich, on the 26th February. The Hon. Chauscy F. Cleveland received the nomination, but by means not very bonorable to his friends. Mr. C represented this district in the last Congress, not much to his own On the first regular ballot the vote stood:—For Ephraim Williams, 39; Cleveland, 34; scattering, 9—Williams wanting two of a nomination. When this vote was declared, Mr. Cleveland's frien's became very much excited, and abused Mr. Williams, maxing charges against him, and scrusing delegates of holding their seats there through britery and corruption—accusations that none but a Windham county free soiler could be found has enough to make. The fallshoods were thrown back into the teeth of those who uttered them, in language not the most refined, but very forcible.

It now became evident, from the declarations of Mr. Cleveland's friends, that should any one, no matter who, receive the nomination in seposition to Mr. C. his friends would use all their influence to delvat his election. Under such circumstances, perhaps it is well that the action of the convention resulted as it did. If defeat be inevitable, and I think it is, there is no man who deserves the rebule more than Cleveland.

On the seventh and final ballot, when Cleveland was declared nominated, the vote scool—for Cleveland, 40; Williams, 37; scattering, 2—giving Cleveland, 40; Williams, 40; Milliams, 40; the considering the mass recorded to by Mr. Cleveland's free soil friends than any previous ballot. Such were not consider the massive stody to the democratic party do not consider the massive stody to the democratic party do not consider the massives bound to support a nominations; more experially, one who turned On the first regular ballot the sote stood: -- For Ephraim Williams, 39; Cleveland, 34; scattering.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1851.
The Jenny Lind and the Railroad Excitement-Theoteleas-New Burletsa-Baraum's Speculations, &c.

The late miserable weather has passed away. and we are now enjoying most delightful blue skies, and the soft, bulmy air of spring. Jenny Lind has been indisposed, in consequence of a cold which she took during the rainy weather, and she did not sing last night, to the disappointment of many. She has postponed her concert until to-morrow. The Lind excitement has abated very materially, and has become absorbed by the railroad mans, which now prevails very generally in the South. A railroad meeting was held, last night, at which ex Governor Jones, of Teanessee, was present, a made a speech of considerable length in favor of internal improvements. He strongly advocated the Memphis and Castleston railroad, and set forth the commercial advantages which New Orleans would derive by its completion, in connection with the New Orleans and Jackson (Mississipp) railroad. He said railroads were the tron bands which beond together the Union; they were the safeguards of the country, by which, in case of an insurrection or invasion, any number of troops could be centered in a short time at the place of hostilities. On this subject he but repeated Sen Gainea views on his plan of national deleance, which he wrote so much on some ten or filteen years before did not sing last night, to the disappointment of wrote so much on some ten or filteen years before his death, and which be once submitted to Con-gress. But it was thought at the time the brave old soldier was crazy on the subject, and he was

not heeded. Mr. J. P. Benjamin, a celebrated lawyer of this city, and Mr. DeBow, of the Commercial Review, also addressed the meeting, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A new satirical surletta, called the "Tuneful Vine," written by Mr. Bass, the come tian, was produced at Placide's Varieties last night for the second time, with great success. It contains some most admirable hits, in which Barnum comes in for a full rhare. Joice Heath, the mermaid, and other humburgs, are most admirably brought in, and it is supposed his next. I last knock" will be to put a pair of wings on Jenny, and swear she is a cherubim, just dropped from the skies. Speaking of Joice Heath, whom Barnum represented as the nurse of Gen. Washington, a gentleman, who was once a travelling companion of Barnum's, said that one day he told the whole story of the humburg, and chuckled over it not a little. It appears that Barnum was in Kentucky, some years ago, and seeing a very old negro woman, he inquired who owned her. Her master being present, answered the question, when Barnum asked him what he would take for her. "Oh," said the owner, "I will give her to you if you want her," for she is good for nothing but to drink whiskey." Barnum took him at his word, and the old negro woman became his travelling companion. As soon as he got her out of the State of Kentucky, he represented that she was the nurse of General Washington, and fixed her age at 70. He afterwards raised it to S0; and in New York, put it up to 104. The old woman was regularly drilled by Barnum to answer questions, and he kept her well supplied with gin in order to prevent discoveries; certificates of her birth, with the bill of sale, and supplied with gin in order to prevent discoveries; certificates of her birth, with the bill of sale, and supplied with gin in order to prevent discoveries; certificates of her birth, with the bill of sale, and supplied with gin in order to prevent discoveries; certificates of her birth, with the bill of sale, and swore he would expose it. Barnum h

unrewarded.

We are enjoying strawberries, green peas, and asparagus, grown in the open air. I do not wish to hurt your feelings by making this statement; but it is true, and if I have made your eyes water,

or your mouth, you must console yourself with the reflection, that you will be relieved hereafter.

The great growd of strangers have nearly all left the city, and Jenay's concerts will hereafter be attended by the greoles and residents, who have not as vet, had a chance to hear her

Our Arkansas Correspondence. FORT SMITH, ARRANSAS, Feb. 4, 1851.

Situation of Fort Smith-The Order of Jesuita-The Cherokees-Indian Annuities-Rise of the River-Marriage at the Fur West, &c. &c.

This thriving and prosperous little town is most beautifully situated, on a high bluff, and occupies a very advantageous position, both in regard to its proximity to the various Indian nations, from whom it derives a large share of trade, and its exemption from inundation by the occasional rise and overflow of the river. The fort, which is located on the left of the town, remains in an unfinished state, and in all probability will never be completed, there being no further use or occasion for it. It is now used as a military depot by the United States, and some few officers are quartered there with their families. In the vicinity of Fort Smith, the old house formerly the quarters of Gen. Taylor, may yet be seen. It has recently been purchased, in addition to a large tract of ground, by the Jesuits, who design erecting extensive buildings thereon, and founding a college dedicated to their order, as soon as they become in possession of the necessary funds. It is a most lovely spot, quiet, secluded, and admirably adapted for study and meditation.

The money appropriated by Congreas for the payment of the Western Cherokees, or old settlers, has at length arrived at Van Buren, under charge of Col. Irrennes, superintending agent, under whose directions, and a committee to be appointed from the Nation, it is to be paid out. In the meantime, however, considerable difficulties have aprung up among the Cherokees, which will prevent any forther action on the part of the agent, until those difficulties are settled or adjusted. The points at issue, and which have been productive of considerable agitation and excitement, are, to the best of my information, whether, in taking the census, the heirs of those who emigrated prior to the treaty of 1835 are entitled to the same rights and benefits with those now living. The question has given rise to a great deal of discussion, and there is no doubt that the whole matter will have to be referred back to the Sanate of the United States for a final decision.

A large amount of merchandise has been sent into the country in anticipation of the payment of this money, all of which, no doubt, will command a ready sale as soon as the money proximity to the various Indian nations, from whom it derives a large share of trade, and its exemption

In a fiver, laterly, has been at an extremely low along, rendering the navigation difficult and precarious, even for the lightest fraught steamers; but, I am happy to state, that the river, since Suadey, has been very steadily rising, and, at this present writing, it is almost from bank to bank. Nothing produces a more lively sensation of joy and satisfaction, in this section of the country, than a rise in the river. The merchant rejoices, because he has a prospect of receiving his goods, and the people generally are glad, because the almost daily arrival of steamboats breaks in upon the monotony of the place, besides bringing intelligence from the various towns below, and the newspapers from New Orleans, which is considered the metropolis in this part of the United States.

Van Buren, five miles below this place, has lately been the scene of much festivity and rejoicing, in consequence of the marriage of the daughter of Col Irennen, a resident of the place. The wedding was celebrated a few days ago, and perhaps there never was such an extensive gathering of stone, rendering the navigation difficult and pre-

ding was celebrated a few days ago, and perhaps there never was such an extensive gathering of people before in the town of Van Birca. There were about two hundred assembled to witness the interesting cereincey, at the conclusion of which the band from Fort Gibson struck to some lively and spirit surring sire, which were soon responded to en the part of the guests, who kept implied to on the light fantantic toe to a late, or rather very early, hour in the morning. The happy man who took unto himself a better half is Capt Linekia, surtler, i believe, to Fort Gibson. They are both going on a visit to Philadelphia. May the sincen chains of Hymen sit lightly on them. Should this letter rove acceptable, I will write you again from Fort Gibson, which is my next destination.

The Baltish Government and Central America, the house in this city has received letters from Honduras of a late date, which speak of rumors current that the English are about to blockade the ports of Truxillo and Omoa. These rumors are probably without foundation; but merchants here are somewhat anxious and doubtful as to what is to be the policy of England in that quarter of the world. In the time of the prosperity of the British West Indies, the trade of England with the per so of Central America was very large and profitable. During the last forty years it has greatly decreased. The large States of Honduras, Nicaragua, &c., evidently view the late aggressions of England upon their territory with a Jenious eye, while, on the contrary, Costa lites and other small States seem to act under her dictation. The English government plainly see, that if American interests preponderate in the States of Central America, enabling her to obtain asfe and expeditious routes to her possessions upon the Pacific, it would not only cut them off from a previously prolitable trade with the southern coast of Western America, which they have heretofore alm as mapopolized, but also give them a mighty competition for the trade with the ports of Central America. See the plainty days and splender of Panami and Carthagens. The prospect that the route to India ond China will soon be by the West instead of the East, is also another motive of the English government to obtain in time such control over a pathway to the Pacific, and over the people jahaming that region, as will enable them to control over a pathway to the Pacific, and over the people jahaming that region, as will enable them to control over a pathway to the Pacific, and over the people jahaming that region, as will enable them to control over a pathway to the Pacific, and over the people jahaming that region, as well enable them to control over a pathway to the Pacific, and over the people jahaming that region, as well enable them to control over a pathway to the Pacific of t THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL AND

GEN. CASS ON RIVERS AND HARROWS -The fol-

GEN. Cass on Rivers and Hannons—The following letter was written to the editer of the Allegan (Mich.) Record, by Gen. Cass—

I have just received your letter, and hasten to resign to it. I think the appropriation but for the improvement of rivers and harbers will pass; and if it does, the appropriation for our friends the Hailanders, will certainly succeed; there is no doubt of that. Of course it will receive my vote and support heartily, my "Chicago letter" to the contrary not eliberading. I know of no improvement more just, and necessary, and you may depend again it that it will receive the entire ampoint of our delegation.

I am. dear sir, truly yours.

Jone R. Retheou, Erg.

LE WIS CASS.

At fifteen minutes of twelve o'clock, yesterday, the ferry boat St. Louis, while backing from the Spruce street landing, burst her larboard boiler, completely shattering the fore part of her cabin and deck, and killing and drowning, at the least, twenty persons. The full extent of the melancholy disaster was apparent just as the explosion occurred. Timbers, large masses of machinery, brick work, and ashes, were hurried aloft in every direction, with many human beings. The concussion was distinctly felt at the distance of five or six squares, and the spray from the boilers, also, was dashed very far. Although many catastrophes of recent occurrence have been attended with a greater loss of life, we do not recollect to have seen or heard of such terrible and devastating effects from an explosion as were manifest on this devoted boat yesterday, immediately after the occurrence of the accident. The starboard boiler was thrown completely out of its place, and so that it protrudes about one fourth of its length over the boat's side. It was crushed and cut through in many places. The larboard boiler, that which exploded, was first blown up, tearing to atoms the the greater portion of the cabin, and afterwards falling upon the forward part of the deck, flattened to such a degree that it could scarcely be recognized as having formed a boiler. The engine, machinery, a portion of the wheel, the massoay about the boilers, and a portion of the deck flooring, were shivered and scattered about on all sides. We perceived one of the flues lying in a state of collapse on the landing, about thirty yards from the boat. Another flae we saw some fifty or sixty yards from the boat, in a better state of preservation. Three or four hatches were blown up, and with other stricles, carried out of their places in various directions. There were from twenty-five to thirty persons on the boat at the time of the explosion. Of that number, after the most diligent search, we could meet with but three or four survivora. We helieve, however, from w

names of all those who were found killed about the boat. The list that we gathered includes the following:

Killed—Wm. W. Benson, first engineer; Alex. McKean, pilot; Paul Trundiey, second engineer; Sebastian Smith, fireman; Jona W. James, the daughter of Mr. Louis Jarvis, aged about 15 years; Albert Wells, Ernest Augustus S.indt, Isaac Coop, Meriwether S. Smith, a boy; a young man from the interior of illinois, whose name we could not ascertain; a Dr. Truett, from Illinois, who had about him some \$175, or more; an Irish boy, named William, Papstown; and a young man named Robert Harding or Hardin, whose body was blown near the side-walk, on the levee, distant about fifty-five verds. The wounded are:—Godfray, a son of W. W. Thompson, leg supposed to be broken; Demetrius Ward, severely cut about the face and arm: a woman, name unknown; Teresa Royau, and Michael Gill. The two last named persons are at the City Hospital, and were expected to die every hour last evening, when we called there. Demetrius Ward was acting captain of the boat, and is the only officer that happened to be present who survives. Altogether there were about thirteen bodies, several of whom were not identified. Melancholy as it may be, our estimate of twenty, as the number of lives lost, is, we believe, a very moderate one. The corps of a boy, very genteely dressed, but covered with blood, and having nearly half of the skull horribly crushed, was lying on the after part of the deck. Besides some loose change and other artneles he had in his pockets, he carried a watch. The corps had not grown cold yet, when some dastardly secondrel insinuated himself among the crowd that surrounded it, and stole the watch.—St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, Ftb. 4.

the crowd that surrounded it, and stole the watch.

—St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, Feb. 4.

The Authors of this Counterpair Fifty Dotates Notes on the Bank of Missouri Defection.

More than a month ago it was ascertained that John T. S. Moore, formerly a resident of Jefferson county, Missouri, and on whom suspicion attached, had reached this city from California, but had again, at a point several miles below, taken passage on the steamer J. Q. Adams for Louisville. At that time Ann Fugat, the daughter of a notorious old man of that name who lives in Kentucky, lived with Mrs. Moore at the residence of John G. Moore, on the corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue. Both these women were correspondents of one Hannah Morris, a paramour, or the wife, perhaps, of John T. S. Moore. At a suitable opportunity a letter, directed to Hannah Morris, was intercepted, and, with the hints which it contained, the police deemed themselves authorized to search Moore's residence on Broadway. Letters and papers were found here which confirmed the first suspicions of J. T. S. Moore's guilt, and it was thought advisable to secure the women, Figat and Moore, so that they could give no intimation to the accused of the movements against him. Accordingly, at the direction of Marshal Felps, officer Woodworth conveyed them both to a house on or near the Merrimac, in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, where he kept them confined two or three days. Marshal Felps and Captain Conzews, in the meantime, about the 26th ult., started for Louisville. There they were joused by Mr. Ronald, marshal, of that city, and they journeyed together to Simpsonville, Shelby county. Having arrived there, one of them, disguised as a market vender, repaired to the house of old Figat, distant a mile a two from the town, with a view to ascertain if Moore was concealed there. He returned in due time, and reported that a person who answered to the description of Moore had been ed in due time, and reported that a person who answered to the description of Moore had been lodging there several days. On the following day the whole party, well armed and otherwise properly prepared, proceeded to Fugat's. This house, it is stated, is a den of counterfeiters, and a resort of thieves. It is a large two or three story brick building, situated in an open space, and perforated at every side with numberless doors and windows, to allow, when circumstances render it necessary, the safe egress of its inmates. Fugat, its owner, is an old man resorted in the nighthened. to allow, when circumstances render it necessary, the safe egress of its immates. Fugat, its owner, is an old man, reputed in the neighborhood as a remarkably expert counterfeiter, and as a dangerous person from his extensive acquaintance with the tawless characters who infest the country. At the time of the visit he was in Virginia, engaged in assisting his socia-law, Charles Wheeler, who was undergoing trial for passing counterfeit money. One of the officers, and several persons from the neighboring town, were stationed about the building while Marshals Felps and Ronald and Captain Cozzens entered. A man named Burgess was inneighboring town, were stationed about the building while Marshals Felps and Ronald and Captain Cozzens entered. A man named Burgess was immediately arrested, having about his person \$920 in counterfeit bills on the Bank of Tennessee. Afterwards, as en entrance was being forced in an apartment above, a man named Pitts lumped out of the window and escaped, while his wife retarded the progress of the officers on the staircase. She threatened to shoot, and did once actually enap a pistol at the breast of Marshal Felps. The other immates of this den, unfortunately, happened to be absent when the officers made a descent upon it. Despite a careful search, Moove could be found no where. Some twenty stand of arms were found in the building, for its protection apparently. Counterfeiting plates, and other implements were also found in abundance about the house. Burgess having been lodged in the Shelbyville jail, Messra F. and C. started for Ohio, yet in hopes of accomplishing their original design. They remained there but a short time, however, when here as with to return to this city.—St. Louis (M.) Republican, Fib. 22.

Capego of Eurynants.—We are glad to learn that

Cango of Elements.—We are glad to learn that Mr. S. B. June, whom we formerly announced as having come to Galle in a vessel from America for a cargo of elephants, has succeeded in produring the object of his search. On his arrival in Colombo he was informed that government had elephants for sale; but we happened to meet him one day in search of what was here called "government." With his Yankee ga-a-head business notions he emposed that if a party had anything for sale, that party ought to know what price to ask for it. Government has elephants for sale, said every person; but noboby, individual or collective, could be found to fix a price at which they would be said; so that he declared there was really no government in Ceylon. Failing in this direction, Mr. June, a perfect stranger to the country, and assured by meny residents that he could not, in any reasonable time, obtain the number of elephants he required, went into the interior, and, notwithstanding the unusual wetness of the season, succeeded in picking unbetween 20 and 30 elephants, which are now unusual wetness of the season, succeeded in pick-ing up between 20 and 30 elephants, which are now on their way to Galle, to be shipped on board the American bark Regatin, now lying there in waiting for him. We wish Mr. June and his "boys and for him. We wish Mr. June and his "boys and gals," as he calls them, a quick and sale passage to Yat are land —Colombo (Ccylon) Observer, Ian. 3.

Yat see land — Colombo (Ceylon) Observer, Isn. 3.

RECOVERY OF MORE OF EDGESTON'S STOLES PROTERTY, IN BOSTON — This morning, officer Statewarther found, at Adams & Co's express effice, a large box, marked "New York; to be put in starage until cilled for—glass ware," which answered the description given him of one that a car'man took from the nouse of James Edgeston, in Roxbury, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. S., after communicating the facts to Mr. Adams, took the box to the city Marshal's office, and, upon opening it, found that it contained the articles stolen from the house of Edward Davis, at Mount Plessen, Roxbury, which was burglatiously entered and robbed on the night of Jamary 25th. The property was delivered to a Roxbury officer, who returned it to Mr. Davis. There is no doubt that Edgeston has for some time past been concerned in several robbertes which have occurred in the variety; but, thanks to the vigiliance of the more of his city and Roxbury, the publicare now nid of him, and it is hoped they may so remain for a long time to come.—Button Journal, March 9.

The Union Movement at the South

The Union Movement at the South.

THE CELEBRATION IN GEORGIA.

[From the Maoon Times and Journal, Feb. 26.]

In pursuance of previous arrangements, the birthday of Washington was celebrated by the Union men of Macon with great spirit and écial. At 11 o'clock, A. M., an assemblage of citizens, at the Presbyterian church, listened to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by John J. Greham, Esq., and to an oration by Col. A. P. Powers, eminently suited to the occasion, and replete with noble, patriotic sentiments. Mr. Powers spoke of the character of Washington with truthful fidelity, and most happily applied his principles and teachings to the present crisis in our public atlairs. He spoke out strongly in favor of the formation of a great national Union party.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., a large company sat down to dinner at the Lanier House. After the cloth was removed the regular toasts were drank, interspersed with the reading of letters from Messrs. Clay, Dickinson, Cobb, Toombs, and others. Eloquent, stirring, and strong constitutional Union speeches were made by Messrs. Cuyler, Chappell, Poe, Kenan, and E. A. Nisbett, in answer to calls made upon them.

The officers at the table were composed equally

Poe, Kenan, and E. A. Nisbett, in answer to catts made upon them.

The officers at the table were composed equally of whigs and democrats, the Hon. A. H. Chappell acting as President, and his Honor J. H. R. Washington, Mayor of Macon, L. O. Reynolds and James A. Nisbet, as Vice Presidents. We were happy to notice at the table about an equal number of whigs and democrate, who heartily joined in the prevailing sentiment that a great constitutional Union party is essential, to save the constitution and laws from the attacks of faction and funaticism.

cism.

1. The Birthday of Washington:—Its anniversary is a fit and proper occasion for all true patriots to assemble to contemplate his virtues, to study his acmonitions, and to devise ways and means to perpetuate that Union which he contributed so essentially to establish.

2. Washington's Farewell Address.

3. The Union:—A rich legacy from oar forefathere—let us transmit it unimpaired to posterity.

4. A Constitutional Union Party:—The only effectual organization which can destroy abolitionism at the North and disunion at the South. It appeals to the honor, the virtue, and the patriotism

fectual organization which can destroy abolitionism at the North and disunion at the South. It appeals to the honor, the virtue, and the patriotism of the whole country, and hence is assailed both North and South.

5. The Union Party of Georgia:—It has blotted out all past party distinctions, and declared that it will fraternise only with those who occupy the broad patform adopted by the Georgia Convention. The main tests torall candidates should be are they honest? are they capable? are they faithful to the Constitution and the Union?

6. The Union Men of the North:—All honor to the manly himness and patriotic devotion of those men at the North who have broken the fetters of party, and rebuked fanaticism and treason wherever they have shown their deformed heads.

4.7. The old Parties:—The hot beds in which are grown abolitionism at the North and ultraism at the South. It is vain for a rational people to quarrel about whiggery and democracy, wheat they are in danger of having no government to which to apply their favorite theories.

8. Georgia:—While others have preached egainst tariffs and internal improvements, she has practised building factories and railroads.

9. The North and the South:—Sections of one great country, blessed by the same noble institutions and laws. If the schemes and counsels of malcontents in both sections are defeated by the firmness and virtue of the people, our Union will be perpetual.

10. The friends of the Compromise in Congress,

firmness and virtue of the people, our Union will be perpetual.

10. The friends of the Compromise in Congress, of all parties and all sections:—The muse of history will delight to hand their names down to posterity, unctuous with the praises of the people.

11. Southern Chivalry:—A perverted term, which now a days is made to cover disaffection to our government. We prefer the chivalry of Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

12. The Georgia Convention:—Composed of wise, prudent and sagacious men; its deliberations were eminently wise and patriotic, and have placed Georgia in a position where she receives the plaudits of all, except the abolitionists and disunionists. The praises of all such would be the greatest censure.

13. The Ladies :-- Always stealfast friends of Union.

13. The Ladies:—Alvays steaffast friends of Union.

LETTER PROM MR. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1851.

Gentlemen:—I have received, with more than ordinary pleasure, the invitation which you did me the honor to transmit, to attend the celebration of the Birthday of Washington, by the friends of the Union at Macon. To no place in the States would I go, if I could, on such an occasion, with more satisfaction than to Macon; with no friends of the Union, anywhere, would I more gladly unite than with those who shall assemble at Macon, in feelings and demonstrations of joy and graulations for the safety of the Union. To that safety, Georgia has greatly and gloriously contributed.

Of the compromise of the last session of Congress, I think, it may be justly said, as it was said by Washington of the constitution itself:—

"That it will meet the full and entire apprebation of every State is not, perhaps, to be expected;

"That it will meet the full and entire approba-tion of every State is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider that, had her in-terest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or inju-rious to others; that it is hable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting wel-fare of that country, so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish."

Upon the adjournment of Congress, after the last Upon the adjournment of Congress, after the last session, when the calm judgment of the people was to be passed upon the Compromise, all eyes were turned to Georgia, and all hearts palpitated with intense anxiety as to her decision. Uttraism had concentrated its treasonable hopes upon that decision. I never doubted it. I knew many of her eminent cluzens, their patrostism, and their devotion to the Union. I knew the manly and decided course taken by her representatives in Congress, of both parties. At length Georgia announced her deliberate judgment. It was worthy of her, and of her eminent position in the confederacy. It diffused inexpressible joy among the friends of the Union, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. It crushed the spirit of discord, disunion and civil was.

civil war.

Gentlemen, it requires only perseverance, concert and co-operation, among the friends of the Unios, to secure the fruits of the great victory which has been wen. Whatever others may do, for myself, I am tirmiv resolved never to cast my vote for any man whose fidelity to the Union admits of the least doubt.

I regret sincerely that my public duties here restrain me from accepting your invitation.

strain me from accepting your invitation.

I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. Ctay.

H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1851.

Gentlemen:—It gave me pleasare to receive your kind invitation to attend a public celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday at Macon, and I regret that distance and public daties will and I regret that distance and public dures win rot permit me to be with you, except in spirit. But I pray that, under the guidance of Heaven, the influence of that sainted hero's precepts and example may rest upon your gathering, and that all may be inspired by his counsels to frown darkly upon distunion, and to cherish this glorious confederacy of States, as they would preserve their household gods.

Congratulating you upon the evident progress o sound constitutional principles and increasing respect for the right of sovereign States, I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your friend,

D. S. Dickinson.

friend,

D. S. Dickinson.

LETTER FROM HOWELL CORE.

Washington, February 17, 1851.

Gentlemen—My public duties will detain me in Washington until the close of the session. It will, therefore, be out of my power to be personally present at your proposed celebration of the 224 February, though in spirit and heart I shall be with you, prepared to give to the noble cause in which you are engaged, the pledge of an honeet heart and an untiling spirit.

tiring spirit.
You are happy in the selection of a day peculiarly appropriate to the object of your assemblage. How could the descendants of our revolutionary How could the descendants of our revolutionary fathers more pully exhibit their reverence for the memory of the Father of his Country, than by dedicating its return to solemn counseilings, for the preservation and perpetuation of that inestimable Union, purchased by their blood, and transmitted to us as our proudest and richest legacy! If the immortal sparit of that venerated sage evuld again put on its mortality and move in our midst, what could be more grateful to his feelings than to witness the consecration of his own birthday to the cause of that noble Union which he hoped might be perpetuat.

A few months since and the stoutest hearts were appalled with the dangers which threatened the in-

A few months since and the stoutest hearts were appalled with the dangers which threatened the integrity of the republic. A question involving the most dangerous issue which can ever arise in our country, was rapidly dividing the people of the Union into sectional organizations—thus driving the old ship of Sate with fearful velocity upon almost certain destruction. The contest in our own State arising out of this question, is yet fresh in the recollection of our people. It was warm and spirited, exhibiting the fact that there existed in the public mind a due appreciation of the momentous consequences involved in its decision. I trust that the lessons of wisdom which it inculcated will not soon be forgotten, and that the beneficial results which the trumph of just and constitutional principles then promised to the country, will be fully realized in the future history of the republic—Whether or not this just and well founded hope is desined to a realization or disappointment, is entirely dependent upon the wiedem and immess of those who have perficipated in bringing about the present prosperous and happy state or public affairs.

If only now needs to be considered final, and

It only now needs to be considered final, and then will I grant that the danger is entirely over,

and the republic is safe. But unfortunately for the future peace and quiet of the country, this settlement is not regarded in that light by a large portion of the people. At the North, a clamor has been raised for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, by that restless and fanatical crew, whose hostility to the South and her institutions has rendeded them proverbially infamous in the estimation of all good citizens. But the abolitionists do not content themselves with a demand for the repeal of this part of the compromise. They denounce the whole settlement as a base surrender to the demands of the South; and in the continued agitation of the question of slavery, seek the destruction of the Union, because that Union guards and prote its the South by its constitutional provisions, in the undis-Onion, because that Union guards and profests the South by its constitutional provisions, in the undisturbed enjoyment of its peculiar institution. I speak of the opponents of this settlement at the North, as abolitionists, as I do not feel disposed to discriminate between the epen and avowed abolitionists, and that class of mengrel politicians who sympathize with their treasonable sentiments, but decline from motives of policy to wear their outward livery.

In the organization of "The Southern Rights' Party" of Georgia, we see the truth of the state-ment here made—a sectional organization based upon sectional feelings and views, and having its ment here made—a sectional organization based upon sectional feelings and views, and having its origin in a spirit of hostility to the late action of the Government on the subject of slavery. Those citizens who have united in this movement, repudiate all national alliances as dangerous in their tendency, and incompatible with the successful defence of Southern rights and honor. They profess to regard the Compromise measures as violative of the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution; nor do they hesitate to avow that in the adoption of those measures, the rights and honor of the South have been degraded and trampled upon. It would be an unjust imputation upon their spirit and patriotism to suppose that they intend to yield a faithful acquiescence in measures which they regard as so unjust and dishonorable to them. In truth their very organization into a sectional party, thereby withdrawing themselves from their former party association, accompanied with the charge of bad faith upon their Northern associates, who have stood true and firm to the antional pledge, ought to be considered as ample notice to all intelligent men, of their determination not to acquiesce in the action of Congress. With some, the avowal is openly made with a boldness worthy of a better cause, whilst others would fain conceal their ultimate purposes, in the hope of enticing into their ranks a cortion of the honest and sincere friends of the Union upon the basis of the late Compromise. With what effect, it remains yet to be seen.

All the sympathics of the Southern Rights' Party All the sympathics of the Southern Rights' Party of Georgia are with sectional men, sectional issues, and sectional associations. It aspires not to the more enlarged basis of a national organization. In a sister State the same issue is presented, in a bolder and more startling proposition. There, the object of immediate secession is proclaimed in plain and explicit terms. A dissolution of the Union is regarded as the only remedy that can be resorted to for existing grievances. It is urged upon the people with all the power and eloquence of her ablest men. No one will deny that the tide of distuntion sentiment is rolling with increasing volume through the entire limits of South Carolina, needing only the alliance of a single neighboring State to determine their policy for an immediate dissolution of the Union.

tion of the Union.

In view of this important condition of things in a sister State, on our immediate borders, and know-ing as we do that all the sympathies of this Southern Rights organization in our own State are callisted in the same cause, it becomes the duty of wise and prudent men to regard with anxious and jealous care its various movements. The open disunionists of South Carolina and the Southern Rights party of Georgia, entertain a common opinion on the comptomise measures of the last session. They both promise measures of the last session. They both consider the action of the government, in this respect, as violative of their rights and honor; and, consequently, regard an acquiescence in them as humiliating and dishonoring. The one demands an immediate dissolution of the Union, as the only adequate remedy for the wrong inflicted; the other pursues a milder and more politic course, with a consciousness that, in the end, a similar result will be reached. Thus it is that a feeling of hostility to the government is being diffused through our State, preparatory to the occasion which will justify an open avowal in favor of disunion.

Your organization has laid down a sound and patriotic principle—a faithful adherence to the compromise measures of the last session of Congress. It is your platform—upon it you stand, and extend the right hand of fellowship to your fellow-citizens, wherever found, who are willing and prepared to stand by your side, and uaite with you in its maintenance and support. It matters not to you whether the organization uader which this principle triumphs be known as the Union, or the republican, or the democratic party, or by any other name. It is the success of the principle, not the name of the party, which engages your thoughts and enlists your energies. That you will be gratified in the triumphant success of the principle entertain no shedow of doubt. Be firm and steadfast in your organization—true to the pledge you Your organization has laid down a sound and have given—and a brilliant triumph awaits your patriotic efforts in the cause of the South and the Union.

The Union men of Georgia have done much in The Union men of Georgia have done much in the last six months for their country; but their labors are not yet over, and I trust they will not rest from them until they have made perminent the peace and quiet they have so nobly coarribated to bring about. I renew to them the offer of my hand and my heart in the good cause. I am, with great respect, your very obedient servant, Howell Conn.

The Legal Rate of Interest-The Hilegality of Usury.

Senate of this State, on Saturday, the first day of March, instant, by Mr. Morgans, one of the Senators representing this city in the Legislature of this State. It is a subject of such importance and magnitude, that it will receive the early attention of our readers: -

The Select Committee, to whom was referred a bill, being an act to prohibit individuals from interpos-ing the defence of usury. have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the following

heing an act to prohibit individuals from interposing the defence of usury, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the bilowing report —

In May, 1837, a law was passed in relation to the interest of money, three sections of which are as follows:

Sec. 12. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear by the admission of the defendant, or by proof, that any bornl, bill, note, assurance, pledge, conveyance, contract, security, or any evidence of debt has been taken or received, in violation of the provisions of said title, or of this act, the Court of Chancery shall declare the same to be surrendered and conceded.

Sec. 13. Any person who shall directly receive any greater interest, discount or consideration than is prescribed in the said title, and in violation of the provisions of said this or of this act, shall be dermed guilty of a misdemensor, and on conviction thereof, the person so effending shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 14 It shall be the duty of all courts of justice to charge the grand jury especially to inquire into any violation of the said title, or of said act.

Whatever may have been the cause which led to the adoption of this law in 1857, or whether there ever was any good and sufficient reason for the passage of the law, containing so much of 'pains and penalties,' your committee will not stop to inquire. They nevertheless, may be permitted to say, that in their judgment the law is contradictory to sound views of commercial policy, to good morals, and to the age tu which we live. Bed, as in our judgment it is, and operating against the interests and weighter, or now, remain a seven per cent per annum; that whenever more than this amount shall be taken in any form, it shall be usury; and that whenever procedured for within the years not the excess only, but the entire interest shall be forfeited, and all the sours of the shall be imple, and

scarcity, and consequently should not be subjected, under all circumstances, to a fixed rate or value, any more than articles of merchandise.

6th. Because it prevents many capitalises from entering the market as lenders when money is scarce, insemuch as, under the fear of the law, they are obliged to leare the field of gain to those who necessarily increase their price in proportion, not only to the real scarcity of money, but to the extent of the value of money to the borrower, who is compelled to make the sacrifice, by preventing competition 12722 lenders.

risk incurred, thereby unnecessarily enhancing the value of money to the borrower, who is compelled to make the sacrifice, by preventing competitions at 22 lenders.

7th Because the effect of the eperation of thele at during a scarcity of meney, is to lock up capital and thereby depreciate the value of real estate, as well as that of all commodities; and but too frequently to-reduce the wages of labor, paralyze the arm of industry, and indirectly affect the morals of the community. Bth. Because the repeal of the present, and the enactment of a new law, retaining the existing legalizate of seven per cent, when no contract exists, and leaving the rate above or below the legal standard to be agreed on between the parties to the contract, would be the means of bringing capital from other quarters to our State in search of investment, of relieving the money market during a pressure, and preventing many of the various sacrifices which are the usual consequences; and above all, by restoring to capitalists the use and employment of money under the protection of our laws, it would reduce the price by craeting competition among lenders, and tend more effectually to equalize and establish the rate of interest on a sure foundation than any legal enactment could possibly accompileb.

Your committee do not deem it necessary to recapitulate arguments with which all are familiar, in favor or relaxing some of the features of our present law, in relation to the interest on money; nor do they think it necessary to remind the Senate of all the wronge that have been recently perpetrated under the law, with a view to stir up the public mind to its injustice; Nothing of the kind is required; the public fully comprehend the whole matter. A general feeling of dissatifaction is manifest at the severity of a law, which, so far as it operates at all, tends to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. They believe that it is only the unscrupulous, ounning, well informed man, who undertakes to evade it, and escape from its penalties; and t

that class who do not, to say the least, pursue an honest and reputable calling.

At the late seasion of the Legislature, an act was proposed entitled "an act to probibit corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action" which law, it was alleged was necessary in order to prevent any repetition of the successful defence of usury, which had then just been decided in favor of a banking company in New York city; but which law was, in reality, first suggested by the managers of a large railroad corporation, which, for the relief of transactions already made, and for the purpose of enabling that company to take advantage of a greater competition among capitalists, and thus to obtain the money upon their bonds, at lower rates of interest, for the completion of their road.

made, and for the purpose of emabling that company to take advantage of a greater competition among capitalists, and thus to obtain the money upon their bonds, at lower rates of interest, for the completion of their road.

It is hardly probable that any member of the Legislature was misled by the title of the bill, and yet the apparent influences which favored it, passage were those adverse to corporations. The effect of the law, however, has been as was anticipaced by those who were instrumental in creating it. It has aided largely the cerporation above alluded to, and all others similarly situated. In the opinion of your committee, nearly, or quite ten per cent more has been realized by the stockholders in several railroad corporations, in the sale of bonds, than could have been realized, but for the existence of the law in question, besides the advantage of a readier sale. And new, if this law "to probible corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action," has had the effect of benefitting to a large extent, as we here allege it has; and if, as is believed, it; is in itself right, we would next respectfully submit with what principles of right and justice can the Legislature passa an act virtually permitting corporations will be appropriated by the air any rate of interest at which said corporations may see dt to agree for, and at the same time deny to individuals the same privilege? Such is, in fact, the effect of your existing laws. Your committee believe that benefits which have resulted to corporations by the act of last winter, is a convincing proof of the duty of the Legislature to go further, and, by extending to individuals the same privilege granted to corporations, all portions of our fellow-citizens will be placed upon an equal footing. The days of "special privileges" are fast passing away by the force of public opinion, which is, in the main, correct. Do not, therefore, by legislative action, seem to want them back again.

A decision made in the public mind and brought intermitat

paper or a saic. 2d. That the reservation of \$1,000 or four per cent on the principal sum secured to be paid, rendered the contract usurious. The notes of the Bank were negotiated in London, to bankers there. Held, nevertheless, that the contract was governed by the laws of New York. Whenever a commission, in addition to legal interest, is charged by the leader, on discounting a bill or note, or in making advances thereon, unless the for some real service distinct from the loan itself, and then by a moderate and reasonable charge, it will be reterred to the use of the money loaned, and renders the transaction neurisus. On applying for a loan, the borrower offers it to the leader's agent a collateral advantage, which was likely to be prejudicial to the former and was certain the beginning of the loan. Yies Chanceller's deciden, after being reversed by the Supreme Court of this State was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, being the court of last resort; and, therefore, the case stands permanently decided in facts of the bank, on the ground of usury.

While your committee do not presume to doubt the legality of the decision which has been made by the trihunal of last resort, but presume said decision to be in conformity with the statute laws of this State, they nevertheless believe it shows conclusively the injustice of said law, and with what facility, and to what extent, dishoust men may avail themselves of it to perputrate gigantic robberles, provided there is any such thing as robbing according to law.

The report contains quotations from newspaper atteless upon the usury question, sustaining the committees in the position they have taken, and then it concludes as foliows:

The present law, in a majority of cases, is a dead letter; in others it embles rogues to provide and has altogether failed to accomplish any good purpose. In view of the foregoing considerations, and in order to meet the views of a portion of your committee, they have amended the bill as herein before stated, and as amended the consults pass ot usurious. The notes of the Ban

amended recommend its passage.

(Signed)

GEO. GEODES.

WM. HORAGE BROWN.

A copy of the law introduced and referred to by the committee was published in the Herald of Monday, the third day of March, instant.

insuched a gradual, we have to propose that the interest of money shall bereafter, or now, remain at seven per cent per annum; that whenever more than this amount shall be taken in any form, it shall be usury; and that whenever proceauted for within the years, not the excess only, but the entire interest, shall be forfeited, and all the costs of suit shall be usury; and that whenever proceauted for within the years, and the excess only, but the entire interest, shall be forfeited, and all the costs of suit shall be usury; and that the sub-paid by the party tables the usury. Such is the sub-paid by the party tables the usury. Such is the sub-paid by the party tables the usury is such is the sub-paid by the party tables the usury is such is the sub-paid by the party tables the usury is such is the sub-paid of process of the project of the sub-paid of process of the project of the sub-paid of modification of the usury isw, and which they respectfully present for the consideration of the project of the sub-paid of modification of the usury isw, and which they respectfully present for the consideration of the project of the sub-paid of the sub-paid of modification of the usury isw, and which they respectfully used, is more non-party and that they are presented to the Legislature for the sub-paid of the legisla INTERESTING FROM THE SELKIRE SETPLEMENT